

SILVA, V.

Some notes on a study trip through the Soviet Union. p. 6.  
(PALIVA., Vol. 33, no. 1, Jan. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress,  
August 1953, Uncl.

SILVA, V.

Problems of technical development and research in the gas industry  
of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and nationalization of the  
gas industry. p. 139.  
(PALIVA, vol. 35, no. 5, May 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4,  
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

3311a, 1.

Utilization of fuel for power and for chemical purposes. p. 33.

Vol. 36, no. 2, Feb. 1956

FALIVA

Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

BOTTA, E.; SIL'VAN, A., (Bukharest)

Core lifter used in the Rumanian People's Republic for sampling  
cohesionless sands below ground water level. Ocn., fund.1  
mekh.grun. no.6:26-28 '59. (MIFA 13:4)  
(Rumania--Borings--Equipment and supplies)

SILVAN, Andrei, ing.

Chronicle. Rev constr si mat constr 16 no.3:159-163 Mr'64

1. SIL'VANCHUK, F. F.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Geese
7. Practice in incubating goose eggs.  
Ptitshevodstvo No. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

SIL'VANCHUK, Y.Y.; BULATOV, N.I.; DUBROVA, K.D., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I.,  
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Feeding meat-making rations to swine] Miasnoi otkorm svinei.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 77 p. (Biblioteka po  
svinovodstvu, no.4) (MIRA 11:2)  
(Swine-- Feeding and feeding stuffs)

SIL'VANOVICH, I.N.

Treatment of amyloidosis. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:29-31 J1 '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnyy vrach Brestskogo obltubsanatoriya "Grudopol".  
(AMYLOIDOSIS)



SIL'VANOVICH, G.I.

Operational planning, accounting, and control in the construction industry. Uch. zap. Penz. inzh.-stroi. inst. no.1:157-196 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

SIL'VANOVICH, I.N.

Intra-arterial use of glucose in alcohol poisoning. Zdrav. Belor. 5  
no.11:59-60 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Brestskogo oblastnogo tubsanatoriya "Grudopol'" (glavnyy vrach  
O.M. Babilo).  
(ALCOHOL--TOXICOLOGY) (GLYCOSE--THERAPEUTIC USE)

VOLCHENKO, Lyubov'; SIL'VANOVICH, Mariya

Glorious women-workers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.3:  
2-3 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(White Russia--Women as agriculturists)

MITYAYEV, V.V.; SIL'VANSKIY, I.V.

Automatic recorder of static hysteresis loops of hard-magnetic  
materials. Izv. vuzov, no.11:33-36 11 '65. (MEDA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP7009075 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/003/0051/0051

INVENTOR: Shikhin, A. Ya.; Sil'vanskiy, I. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: An automatic magnetizing unit with a noncontact device for shaping the magnetizing current. Class 21, No. 190931 [announced by the Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 51

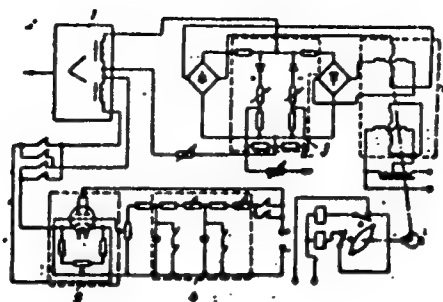
TOPIC TAGS: magnetization, test instrumentation, ferromagnetic material, electric equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an automatic magnetizing unit with a noncontact device for shaping the magnetizing current. The installation contains a master drive, circular potentiometer, magnetic amplifier, amplidyne and magnetizing unit. The device is designed to operate according to the optimum law for variation in the magnetizing current in order to test specimens with any ferromagnetic properties and to provide flexibility in adjustment of the magnetizing current curve. The magnetic amplifier is based on a push-pull adding circuit. Two voltages are fed to the magamp inputs, one from a variable transformer through a polar diode limiter with adjustable pedestal voltage, and the second from a capacitive pulse converter through a cathode follower.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.318.34:621.317.443.078

ACC NR: AP7009075



1--amplifier; 2--transformer; 3--limiter; 4--pulse converter; 5--cathode follower

SUB CODE: <sup>09/</sup>13/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul65

Card 2/2

L 20927-66 EWT(1)/ESS-2/ETC(f)/EWG(m) AT

ACC NR: AP6002524

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0031/0032

AUTHORS: Shikhin, A. Ya.; Danil'chenko, V. P.; Sil'vanskiy, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Direct current source<sup>29</sup> for feeding a permeameter. Class 21, No. 176629

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 31-32

TOPIC TAGS: permeameter, permanent magnet, testing device, test equipment, test method, automation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a direct current source for feeding a permeameter used for testing permanent materials. The unit is designed to automate the testing process, and contains a direct current generator. The excitation winding of this DC generator is fed from an amplidyne with a fixed negative feedback of the generator voltage (see Fig. 1). The unit also contains a master circular potentiometer with a drive from a nonreversible electric motor with a regulated speed for the purpose of changing the shape and frequency of the test voltage. The unit has a circular rheostat with a sliding contact drive from the nonreversible motor. A push-pull magnetic amplifier provides synchronization

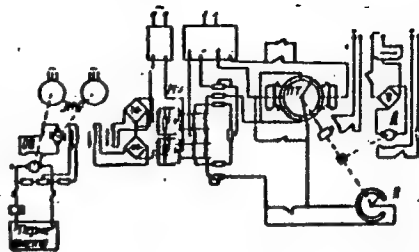
Card 1/2

UDC: 621.318.34.621.318.443

L 20887-66

ACC NR: AP6002524

Fig. 1.  $\Gamma$  - direct current generator;  
OB - generator excitation winding;  
3MY - amplidyne;  $\Pi\Pi$  - master  
circular potentiometer;  
 $\Pi$  - nonreversible electric motor;  
R - circular rheostat;  
MY - magnetic amplifier.



of the input of the amplidyne with the output of the master circular potentiometer. A step scanner is used to insure the specified test program. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 08Apr64

Card 2/2 ULR



L 34867-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6014520

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0033/0036

JTHOR: Mityayev, V. V.; Sil'vanskiy, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic recorder of static hysteresis loops of hard magnetic materials

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 33-36

TOPIC TAGS: hysteresis loop, ferromagnetic material, potentiometer, electric measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: The ballistic method of measuring hysteresis loops takes much time for measurement proper and for subsequent data processing; it also requires special accommodations for the ballistic galvanometer. The Hall-generator method is more suitable for product control than for laboratory use that involves specimens of various shapes and sizes. Hence, the authors suggest a return to the classic induction transducers (a horseshoe-shaped potential meter and

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.317.43.087.4

L 34867-66

ACC NR: AP6014520

measuring coil wound around the mid-specimen) and slow-varying-flux method; the latter, although more complicated, has none of the shortcomings of the ballistic or Hall-generator methods. The authors' outfit includes a current shaper (a dynamoelectric amplifier), an electromagnet, and a measuring unit proper that integrates and amplifies transducer signals. A two-coordinate 400 x 500-mm recorder plots hysteresis loops. Investigation of the above laboratory outfit showed the following: (1) The outfit has the same error as the ballistic equipment; theoretically, this overall error amounts to 1.5%; (2) The outfit, in its present semiautomatic form, takes 5 min to produce a hysteresis loop; (3) The outfit permits recording quasistatic loops; the measuring-unit drift and the integration constant permit studying particular magnetization cycles; (4) The sensitivity and accuracy of the measuring unit permit studying the effect of temperature on characteristics of ferromagnetic materials; (5) The magnetizing-current shape cuts down the installed capacity of the power source. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,41 SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

vmb

S/032/61/027/001/022/037  
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Oleynik, N. V. and Sil'vanskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Reconstruction of the MY(NU) Machine for Program Tests

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 84-85

TEXT: By reconstruction of the MY(NU) machine it is possible to determine the balance of stress in samples during testing. Figures show longitudinal and cross sections of the machine, and the load mechanism is schematically represented. The mechanism is simple, and can be successfully used for investigations taking account of the conditions  $\sigma_2 - \sigma_1 = \text{const.}$  and

$\sigma_3 - \sigma_2 = - \text{const.}$ , as well as for investigations under the conditions  $\sigma_2 / \sigma_1 = \text{const.}$  and  $\sigma_3 / \sigma_2 = \text{const.}$  There are 4 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy polytekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnic Institute)

Card 1/1

SILVAY, J.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.

Hematological changes during and after extracorporeal circulation during artificial systoles. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.4:204-209 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV K. Siska.

(HEART, MECHANICAL)	(HEART ARREST)
(LEUKOCYTE COUNT)	(ERYTHROCYTE COUNT)
(HEMOGLOBINOMETRY)	(HEMATOCRIT)
(BLOOD PLATELETS)	(CORONARY VESSELS)
(POTASSIUM)	

HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.; GRUNERT, V.

Possibilities of brain perfusion with cytostatics using extracorporeal circulation. Rozh. chir. 42 no.9:585-589 S '63.

1. Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akad. K. Siska Neurologicka klinika Lekarskej fakulty UK v Bratislave, prednosta doc. J. Zucha.

(ISOLATION PERFUSION) (HEART MECHANICAL)  
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS) (CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE)  
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS)

HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.; FEDELESOVA, M.; ZIEGELHOFFER, A.

Current status of the problem of artificial asystoles. Bratisl.  
lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.4:185-189 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-  
mentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV K.  
Siska.

(HEART ARREST) (HEART SURGERY)  
(HEART, MECHANICAL) (HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)  
(POTASSIUM) (MAGNESIUM SULFATE) (NEOSTIGMINE)

HUBKA, M.; PEDELESOVA, M.; ZIEGELHOFFER, A.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

Changes in glycolide and energy metabolism of the myocardium during artificial asystoles under experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.4:189-196 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV K. Siska.

(HEART ARREST) (HEART MECHANICAL) (MYOCARDIUM)  
(ENERGY METABOLISM) (HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)  
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (GLUTATHIONE)  
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)  
(ADENINE NUCLEOTIDES)

HUBKA, M.; ZIEGELHOFFER, A.; FEDELESOVA, A.; SILVAY, J.; SUJANSKY, E.

Changes in the acid-base equilibrium and concentration of cations in artificial asystoles under experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 2 no.4:197-204 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV K. Siska.

(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)	(HEART ARREST)
(HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)	(OXIMETRY) (SODIUM)
(POTASSIUM) (CALCIUM)	(HEART, MECHANICAL)



HUBKA, M.; SILVAY, J.; SUJANSKY, E.; ZIMA, P.; HOLEC, V.

Evaluation of the physiological parameters of the type 3  
apparatus for extracorporeal blood circulation. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 63 no.3:130-135 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-  
mentalnej medicíny SAV, veduci akademik CSAV K. Siska.  
(HEART, MECHANICAL)

SISKA, K.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

The current status of aortic valve surgery. Bratisl. lek.  
listy 63 no.3:149-153 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-  
mentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV  
K. Siska.

(AORTIC VALVE DISEASES) (HEART SURGERY)  
(HEART, MECHANICAL)

HUBKA, M.; SISKÁ, K.; BOLF, J.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

Evaluation of different types of artificial valves. Bratisl.  
lek. listy 63 no.3:154-161 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experi-  
mentalnej mediciny SAV v Bratislave, veduci akademik CSAV  
K. Siska. CSAV - Ustav merania a meracich pristrojov, riaditel'  
akademik L. Kneppo.  
(HEART VALVES) (AORTIC VALVE) (HEART SURGERY)  
(HEART, MECHANICAL) (ARTIFICIAL ORGANS)

SISKA, K.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.; SILVAY, J.

Implantation of artificial aortic valves under experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 63 no.3:161-165 '63.

1. CSAV - Oddelenie experimentalnej chirurgie Ustavu experimentalnej mediciny SAV Bratislava, veduci akademik CSAV  
K. Siska.

(AORTIC VALVE) (HEART SURGERY)  
(HEART, MECHANICAL) (ARTIFICIAL ORGANS)

SILVAY, J.; SISKÁ, K.; HUBKA, M.; SUJANSKY, E.

Hematological changes in extracorporeal blood circulation in experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.4:223-229 '64.

1. Oddelenie experimentálnej chirurgie Ústavu experimentálnej medicíny SAV; veduci: akademik CSAV K.Siská.

\*

MM. KUČOVÁ, K.; SILVAYOVÁ, J.; SIMEONOV, I.; SILVAY, J.; Technická  
spolupráca: CHENČÁKOVÁ, M.; LITTOVÁ, E.; KROČHOVÁ, L.;  
MILFACHOVÁ, G.

Contribution to the use of ACD preserved blood in extracorporeal  
circulation. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.7:391-397 15 7 '64.

I. Fakultná transfúzna stanica v Bratislave, (vedouci doc.  
MUDr. M. Hrabisko, C.Sc.); II. chirurgická klinika Lek. fak.  
Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave, (vedouci prof. MUDr. K.  
Siska, Dr. Sc.) a Oddelenie experimentálnej chirurgie Ústavu  
experimentálnej medicíny Slovenskej akadémie vied v Bratislave,  
(vedouci akademik OŠAV K. Siska).

...KY, B.; HOLCOMB, J.; SILVER, ...

The following changes during the ...  
Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no. 11: 1966, 15. 11. 1966.

1. Ústav experimentálnej chirurgie Slovenskej akadémie vied  
v Bratislave (riaditeľ: akademik K. Siska, Dr.Sc.) a Exo. laborat.  
orium II. chirurgickej kliniky Lekárske fakulty Univerzity  
Komenského v Bratislave (vedúci: akademik K. Siska, Dr.Sc.).

SIL'VAY, K.K. (Moskva)

Activities of Hungarian physicians in Russia during the second half of 18th century. Sov.zdrav. 20 no.2:77-83 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A.Semashko Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(PHYSICIANS, HUNGARIAN)



PODRAZHANSKIY, A.S., dotsent; SIL'VAY, K.K.

"History of medicine by S.Sandor. Reviewed by A.S.Podrazhanskii,  
K.K.Sil'vai. Sov. zdrav. 20 no.10:87-88'61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(MEDICINE) (SANDOR, S.)

SIL'VAY, K.K.

Ferenc Keresztury, Hungarian physician and professor of anatomy and surgery at Moscow University. Sov. med. 25 no.9:146-149 8 '61.  
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Instituta organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny imeni N.A.Semashko Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(KERESZTURY, FERENC, 1735-1811)

POD:AZHANSKIY, A.S., dotsent; SIL'VAY, K.K.

Professor Franciscus Keresturi. Gig. 1 san. 36 no.2:43-46 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(KERESTURI, FRANCISCUS, 1735-1811)

SIL'VAY, K.K. (Mos'va)

First popular book on medicine in Russia. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.3:  
31-34 Mr '67. (MIRA 15:4)

(MEDICINE---HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

SIL'VAY, K.K.

From the history of physiology in Russia in the 18th century.  
Professor F. Keresztury (1735-1811). Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.2:  
223-226 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. From the N.A.Semashko Institute of Public Health Organization  
and Medical History, Moscow.  
(KERESZTURY, FERENC, 1735-1811.)  
(PHYSIOLOGY)

SIMEONOVIC, M.; SILVAYOVA, J.; SIMEOVIC, I.; SILVAY, J.; Technická  
spolupráca: ČERNÝ, M.; FICHOVA, E.; HROCHOVA, L.;  
HLEPICHOVA, G.

Contribution to the use of ACD preserved blood in extracorporeal  
circulation. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.7:392-397 15 3 '64.

I. Fakultná transfúzna stanica v Bratislave, (vedouci doc.  
MUDr. M. Hrabisko, C.Sc.); II. chirurgická klinika Lek. fak.  
Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave, (vedúci prof. MUDr. E.  
Šiška, Dr. Sc.) a Oddelenie experimentálnej chirurgie Ústavu  
experimentálnej medicíny Slovenskej akadémie vied, v Bratislave,  
(vedúci as. doc. MUDr. E. Šiška).

SILVER, E. <sup>101</sup>

Certain laws governing the fall of bodies in a fluidized bed.  
Izv AN Est SSR Ser fiz-mat i tekhnauk no.4:283-302 '61.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of  
Chemistry.

SIL'VER, E.M. [Silver, E.]

Experimental determination of the fall rate of bodies in suspension.  
Obog. rud 6 no.4:40-42 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR, Tallin.  
(Ore dressing)



KOKH, R. [Koch, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VER, E. [Silver, E.]

Grinding of dictyonema shale. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-  
mat. i tekhn. nauk 12 no.4:450-454 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute  
of Chemistry.

11300 1521 1081

7712  
S/1961/01/000/011/042/070  
D271/2302

AUTHORS: Dystrov, Yu.N., Gulya-Yanovskiy, V.V., Komissareva, R.F., Merkulov, L.G., Novitskiy, V.A. and Sil'ver-stov, S.P.

TITLE: Nickel plating of type metal stereo plates in the ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 11, abstract 1: E81 (Poligr. proizvo, 1961, no. 4, 13-15)

TEXT: The process of electrodeposition of metals in the ultrasonic field is briefly considered; it is pointed out that ultrasonics intensify this process which is explained by acceleration of diffusion phenomena in the near-cathode layer. Nickel plating of stereos with the purpose of increased wearability was conducted under the influence of ultrasonic frequency of 27 kc/s, with the specific power of 0.004 - 7 W/cm<sup>2</sup>. It is shown that application

Card 1/2

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5/19/61/000/011/049/070  
D271/0302

Nickel plating of type metal...

of ultrasonics made it possible to shift the threshold of quality coverage from 1.5 to 5 A/dm<sup>2</sup>; this accelerated by four times the process of nickel deposition. At the same time, ultrasonic vibrations make it possible to raise cover hardness to 450 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> (instead of 250 when usual methods of nickel plating are used). It is noted that it is not worth while increasing the ultrasonic intensity beyond 0.5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> as the deposition of metal function of current remains virtually constant after this limit. An experimental ultrasonic bath was developed with a capacity of 80 l, using two vibrators type VM-1.3; experimental plating was done in this bath in optimal conditions. It was found that by using ultrasonics nickel plating can be accelerated altogether by 6-8 times. 5 figures. 1 table. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

STARIKOV, A.Ye.; POYARKOV, D.V.; SIL'VERSTOV, V.B.

Present border of the area and characteristics of the colonies  
of the gerbil *Rhombomys opimus* Licht. in the Ural-~~Enba~~ Plain.  
Zool. zhur. 41 no.9:1402-1408 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Central Anti-Plague Observation Station, Ministry of Public  
Health of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(Ural Valley—Gerbils) (~~Enba~~ Valley—Gerbils)

SHIL'NIKOV, I.R.; REZNIKOV, M.R.

Introduction of rats and mice by airplanes to the airports of the U.S.S.R. and the possibility of their contact with the local rodent population. Zool. zhur. 43 no.7:1056-1063 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Central Anti-Plague Observation Station, Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. (Moscow).

SIL'VERSTOV, V.B.; GERSHKOVICH, N.L.

New technique of catching live subterranean voles for a complete collection of their ectoparasites. Zool.zhur. 41 no.11: 1751-1753 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Central Anti-Plague Observation Station, Moscow.  
(Makatskiy District—Parasites—Field mice)

ZARANKIN, N.Ye.; SIL'VEKSTOV, V.V.

Direct automatic loading of coal into railroad cars without using  
storage bins. Ugol' 36 no.4:23-28 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kuzbassgiproshtakht. (Automatic control)  
(Loading and unloading)

SIL'VERSTOV, Yu.

A year of fruitful work. Avt.transp. 39 no.6:47-48 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Motor vehicles--Inspection)



GIL'VERSTOV, Yu. (Kostroma)

Here they talk about citizenship. Sov. torg. 37 no.10:31-33  
0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GEOMETRIKATI, Vera Mikhaylovna; SHLYAPINTOKH, Lev Samoylovich;  
PETROV, Vadim Konstantinovich [deceased]; KASATKIN, A.S.,  
nauchn. red.; SIL'VERSTROVICH, G.A., red.; LORODNOVA,  
L.A., tekhn. red.

[Teaching electrical engineering together with the  
fundamentals of industrial electronics] Prepodavanie elek-  
trotekhniki s osnovami promyshlennoi elektroniki. Moskva,  
Proftekhizdat, 1963. 174 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SIL'VERSTROVICH, N.V., inzh.; AFONSKIY, P.I., inzh.

Recovery of transformer oil with decreased ignition temperature.  
Energetik 12 no.1:31-32 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

SILVERTSEV, I.I.

Distribution of colored glycosides in the tissues of the human and  
animal heart. Trudy Inst.fiziol.AN Kazakh.SSR 1:5-12 '56.  
(GLYCOSIDES) (HEART) (MIRA 9:9)

SILVERTSOV, I.I.; DEHUMAGALIYEVA, P.D.

Producing keratitis and conjunctivitis in dogs by introducing preparations of Dictamnus Turcestanicus Wint. growing in Kazakhstan. Trudy Ins.fiziol.AN Kazakh.SSR 1:13-22 '56. (MIRA 9:9)  
(KAZAKHSTAN--FRAXINELLA)(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)(DICTAMNINE)

TEL'VESTEN, T. M.: Mater. Tech. Sci. (MSS) -- "A study of easily and difficult-  
ly hydrolyzed hemicelluloses from agricultural plant wastes". Leningrad, 1959.  
17 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Acad  
Im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (ML, No 16, 1959, 1960)

SIL'VESTERSON, H.O. (Dnepropetrovsk)

The first examination for a certificate for therapists.  
Vrach.delo no.2:173-175 P '59. (MIRA 12:6)  
(MEDICINE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

SHIVASTHIEV, G.

"Mechanical manufacturing of castiron piston rings by centrifugal casting", P. 50., (TASHKA PROMISHLENOST, Vol. 3, No. 2, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (SEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1 55, Uncl.



FILE NO. 100, 1.

"Standardization in Metallurgy." p. 29 (METALLURGIJA. Vol. 4,  
No. 10, Oct. 1954; Sofia, Bulgaria.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,  
April 1955, Uncl..

SILVESTRIEV, G.

Metal welding; terminology. p. 32.

RATSIONALIZATSIIA. Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1956

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of  
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

SILVESTREY, G.

"Standardization of steel in Bulgaria."

p. 24 (Ratsionalizatsiia) Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957  
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

1. 7-12, 4/3. 1944

DATE: 1953-04-01, 12:00. 1953.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible][illegible]

SIL'VESTROV, I. I.

"Investigation on Biology of Wood Fungi and  
Preventive Measures Based on the Aid-Thermal  
method," Thesis for Degree of Dr. Agricultural  
Sci. Sub 30 Mar 50, Inst of Forestry, Acad Sci

Summary 71, 1. Sept. 52, Dissertations Presented  
for Degrees in Sciences and Engineering in Moscow.  
in 1950. From V-chernyaya Moskva. Jan-Dec 1950.

1. SIL'VESTROV, A. D.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Utilization of Hot Air in Combatting a Timber-Destroying Fungus (Merulius lacrimans)", Trudy In-ta Lesa AN SSSR (Works of the Forest Institute, Acad Sci USSR), Vol 6, 1950, pp 145-161.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 2, MOSCOW, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.



SIL'VESTROV, A. D., KAND. SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH NAUK

OSMOLOVSKIY, G. YE., KAND. BIOLOG. NAUK, AND KHARLAMOVA, N. YA., I. O. ST. NAUCHN. SOTR.

LENINGRADSKIY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIY INSTITUT AKADEMII KOMMUNAL'NOGO KHOZYAYSTVA IM.  
K. D. PAMFILOVA.

EKSPERIMENTAL'NAYA PROVERKA DOLGOVREHENNOSTI DEYSTVIYA ANTISEPTIKOV, PRIMENYAYEMYKH PRI  
KAPITAL'NOM REMONTE ZHILOGO DOMA. PAGE 41

SO: SBORNIK ANNOTATSIY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKIKH RABOT PO STROITEL'STVU, MOSCOW. 1951

SIL'VESTROV, A.

Wood - Preservation

Antiseptic compounds for protection of wood from domestic fungi and Anobiidae beetles.  
Zhil. - kom. khoz. 2 no. 2, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library  
Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

USSR / Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, No 39697

Author : Silvestrov, A. D.

Inst : Leningrad Agricultural Institute.

Title : Contribution to the Problem of the Influence of Self-resistant Apple Tree Plantings on the Development of Scabs.

Orig Pub : Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 11, 379-382

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

BELOSEL'SKAYA, Zoya Grigor'yevna, dotsent; SIL'VESTROV, Aleksandr  
Dmitriyevich, dotsent; VORONTSOV, A.I., red.; NERONOVA, M.D..  
red.izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Protecting plantings from insects and diseases] Zashchita  
zelenykh nasazhdenii ot vreditel'ei i boleznei. Moskva, Izd-vo  
M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 230 p. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Insecticides)

SIL'VESTROV, A.D., dotsent

Line against strawberry grey mold. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.  
6 no.5:33 My '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Strawberries--Diseases and pests)  
(Russia, Northwestern--Potrytis cinerea)  
(Lime)

SOV/137-58-10-20998

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Aistov, N.N., Sil'vestrov, A.V.

TITLE: Fatigue Strength of Welded Aluminum Alloy Joints (Domestic and Foreign Investigations) [Ustalostnaya prochnost' svarnykh soyedineniy iz alyuminiyevykh splavov (otechestvennyye i zarubezhnyye issledovaniya)]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Dokl. 16-y Nauchn. konferentsii prof.-prepodavat. sostava Leningr. inz.-stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1958, pp 99-100

ABSTRACT: A report on some of the results of domestic and foreign investigations (Federal German Republic, U.S.A.) dealing with the fatigue strength (FS) of welded Al-alloy joints. The data obtained reveal the following: 1) Argon-arc welding is a reliable method for joining of the majority of Al alloys; 2) most efficient welded connections are achieved with alloys which do not lend themselves to heat treatment; 3) under alternating loads, welded joints which have been subjected to stress-relieving anneal are more efficient; butt joints are more efficient than lap joints; 4) at  $(4-5) \times 10^6$  cycles the FS of the majority of alloys amounts to 500-700 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 5) when large numbers of cycles are involved, the FS of welded and riveted connections is almost identical.

Card 1/1

G.N.

1. Aluminum alloys--Fatigue 2. Welded joints--Mechanical properties  
3. Welded joints--Test results

SIL'VESTROV, A.V.

Testing the fatigue limit of the AMO-6T aluminum alloy in connection with cyclic tension and bending. Nauch.dokl.vys. shkoly; stroi. no.1:139-146 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy metallicheskih konstruktsiy Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.  
(Aluminum alloys--Testing)

SIL'VESTROV, A. V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the fatigue stability of the aluminum alloy ANg-6t and of welded assemblies of construction parts made of this alloy." Leningrad, 1960. 22 pp with illustrations; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Order of Labor, Red Banner Engineering-Construction Institute, Chair of Metallurgical Construction); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 135)



10.6000

31316  
S/124/61/000/010/056/056  
D251/D301

AUTHOR: Sil'vestrov, A.V.

TITLE: Reckoning the phenomena of fatigue in the calculation of welded building constructions of aluminum alloy ~~Am~~-6 (AMg-6)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 10, 1961, 69, abstract 10 V570 (Stroit. mekhan. i raschet sooruzh., 1960, no. 4, 30-33)

TEXT: An account is given of the results of investigating samples of the aluminum alloy AMg-6. Samples of basic metal and also welded samples of various types were tested on a basis of  $5 \times 10^6$  cycles with coefficient of asymmetry of the cycle originally equal to  $\rho = 0.1$ . The results of the investigation are worked out by a method of mathematical statistics. Results of statistical investigations of specimens of these types are stated for comparison. From the stated values of the limits of endurance it is clear that

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Reckoning the phenomena...

31316  
S/124/61/000/010/056/056  
D251/D301

the weakening of a strip by a hole lowers its endurance by the same amount as it lowers its presence in a welded contact junction with an unmachined surface. Machining the outer surface of the specimens increases their endurance. Surfaces with laps have the lowest endurance. Moreover, for the coefficient of reduction of the calculated resistances with vibrational loading  $\gamma = 1/(a + b\rho)$  the stated values of a and b are determined experimentally. It was demonstrated that for the alloy AMg-6 the values of these coefficients are not constant and depend on the number of cycles of the load. It is observed that it is necessary to take the phenomena of fatigue into account already with the frequency of the cycles of loading exceeding 100,000. For a lower number of cycles of loading, the limit of endurance tends to the value of the agreed limits of fusion of the alloy. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SIL'VESTROV, A.V., insh.

Fatigue strength of weld joints in the AMg6 alloy.  
Svar.proizv. no.7:15-17 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.  
(Aluminum magnesium alloys--Welding)  
(Metals--Fatigue)

S/032/60/026/05/35/063  
B010/B008

AUTHOR: Sil'vestrov, A. V.

TITLE: Analysis of the Fatigue <sup>26</sup>Fractures of the Aluminum Alloy of Type AMg-6 at Pulsating Tension

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 605-607

TEXT: The durability of rolled and pressed profiles (Fig. 1) of the AMg-6 alloy was investigated. The investigations took place on a hydraulic pulsator of type GRM-1 at a frequency of 600 cycles/min with a

factor of asymmetry of the cycle of  $r = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}} = 0.1$  on a test basis of <sup>✓B</sup>

5 million cycles. The state of stress of the test samples was studied by means of an oscilloscope. After the fracture of the test samples the surface of fracture was investigated by a magnifying glass and characteristic fractures were photographed. Two zones can be observed on the pictures of the fractures (Figs. 2-4), that of the brittleness fracture (fatigue cracks) and the zone of the ductile fracture. The separation line

Card 1/2

Analysis of the Fatigue Fractures of the  
Aluminum Alloy of Type AMg-6 at Pulsating  
Tension

S/032/60/026/05/35/063  
B010/B008

between both zones is all the more distinct, the smaller the cyclic tensions, which lead to the fatigue fracture. The surface of the zone of the brittleness fracture increases with the decrease of the cyclic stresses. The change of the relative surface of the brittleness fracture in dependence on the level of the cyclic breaking stresses is given in a table. For smaller cyclic stresses, a zone develops at the brittleness fracture which is more roughened and denoted as "fatigue center". The latter always shows fine, radially arranged cracks (Fig. 4) and can also occur in the form of concentric semicircles (Fig. 5). There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (Leningrad  
Institute of Civil Engineering)

Card 2/2

SIL'VESTROV, A.V., inzh.

Fatigue strength of welded joints in structural members made of  
the AMr-6 alloy under the effect of alternating tension.

Sudostroenie 26 no.12:47-49 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Aluminum-magnesium alloys--Fatigue)  
(Welding--Testing)

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

... .. properties of  
... .. no. 12-6  
(11-12-61)

1. Conducting the work of the institute.

BIRYULEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VESTROV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KUYASHIN, A.L., inzh.; LEVENSON, Ya.S., inzh. (Novosibirsk)

Some characteristics of prestressed steel continuous crane girders.  
Prom. stroi. 22 no.10:18-21 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)



L 07578-67

ACC NR: AP6006560

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0335/65/000/005/0054/0055

AUTHOR: Sil'vostrov, D.

ORG: Central Scientific-Research Meat and Dairy Laboratory, Tadzhikistan (Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya myasomolochnaya laboratoriya, Tadzhikskaya SSR)

TITLE: Meat yield of yaks

SOURCE: Myasnaya industriya SSSR, no. 5, 1965, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: animal husbandry, food technology, ~~meat material~~, ~~tanning material~~

*processed animal product, leather*  
ABSTRACT: State farms in the KirgizSSR and TadzhikSSR raise yaks. The meat yield of yaks is 48-50% with respect to the bones. Yak meat is included in the diet and is used also in making sausages. Yak hides are used in the manufacture of shoe leather. Generally, yak meat is the least expensive meat inasmuch as the animals graze in high mountain pastures all year-round. The yak meat was chemically analyzed and compared with conventional meats. The results of the comparison are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06,11/ SUBM DATE: none

Cord 1/1 - 1/2

UDC: 637.5.636.088:636.293.3

Machine Shop Practice

New Technological process for making holding collars. *Kodshipnik* no. 2, 1952.

9. NEWLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, March 1952. Uncl.

111-111111, 11. 11.

Dies (Total - 100000)

Dies for Lakin: bearing housing. 100000, 11. 6, 1952

9. MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, Library of Congress, October 1952. Uncl.

SIL'VESTROV, D.N., inzh.

Mills with small grinding chambers. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr.  
4 no.4:21-24 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Milling machinery)

L 65100-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJ2(c) JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5021971 UR/0286/65/000/014/0023/0023  
669.71 : 547.419.6

AUTHOR: Zhigach, A. F.; Popov, A. F.; Sil'vestrov, D. N.; Aronov, M. I.; Larikov,  
Ye. I.; Antipin, L. M.; Nazarov, S. Ye.; Korneyev, N. N.

TITLE: A method for activating aluminum. Class 12, No. 172780

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 23

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, powder metal production, powder metallurgy, aluminum powder

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for activating aluminum by pulverizing it in a cavitation mill with a shielded electric drive. The method is simplified by grinding the aluminum for 3-10 hours until the particle size is 0.5-1  $\mu$ .

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Feb62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

35010

S/586/61/022/085/001/003  
D234/D304

24.4100  
AUTHORS:

Sil'vestrov, E. Ye., and Shlyakhtin, A.V.

TITLE:

Motion of a vibrational system under the action of a force depending on time

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Seminar po teorii mashin i mekhanizmov. Trudy, v. 22, no. 85/86. Moscow, 1961, 51-67

TEXT: The external force  $S$  is assumed to be periodical, the graph of a period consisting of a triangle followed by a segment  $S = 0$ . The problem consists in determining the periodical regimes of motion. The action of  $S$  is considered as not instantaneous and small displacements of the limiting block  $M$  in the process of stabilized motion of the mass  $m$  are taken into account. This dynamical model is obtained in analysis of some vibrational machines. The periodical regime is determined first for the case of friction forces being absent. Conditions for the existence and stability of periodical motion are derived and represented on a graph. Differential equations of motion are also derived for the case of friction

Card 1/2

SIL'VESTROV, E.Ye.

Periodical movements caused by pulses in a vibrating system with  
a periodically varying mass. Teor. mash. i mekh. no.103/104:43-55  
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

BESSONOV, A.P.; SIL'VESTROV, E.Ye.

Periodical movements under the action of a harmonic force in a  
vibrating system with periodically varying mass. Teor.mash.i  
mekh. no.105/106:80-86 '65. (MIRA 18:4)



L 34744-66 FWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6025215

SOURCE CODE: UR/0380/66/000/002/0015/0025

AUTHOR: Bessonov, A. P. (Moscow); Sil'vestrov, E. Ye. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Transient states of a vibrating system with one degree of freedom with variable mass

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 2, 1966, 15-25

TOPIC TAGS: electric analog, transient vibration, electric oscillation, quantum resonance phenomenon, frequency characteristic

ABSTRACT: An electronic analog was used to model the situation when a vibrating system with one degree of freedom changes its mass by a stopped law and passes through resonance. It is concluded that: 1) the maximal dynamic coefficient occurs actually somewhat after the correspondence of excitation frequency and resonant frequency of the system, regardless of whether the mass is increasing or decreasing; 2) the maximal value of this coefficient is always less than for steady-state oscillations; 3) both the value and amount of displacement of the coefficient depend on the rate of passage through the resonant zone. The higher the transition (mass change) rate, the less the amplitude of the resonant oscillations and the further the displacement from the true resonant point of the system. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 13 formulas. [JPRS: 35,995]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Nov65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621/620.178.53

24c  
I 111/55 PAT(n)/EPI(u)-2/ENA(m)-2 Feb-10 IJP(c) 55

ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

S/0000/64/000/000/0274/0287

AUTHOR: Bayyer, V. N.; Blinov, G. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Yerozolinskiy, B. G.;  
Korobeynikov, L. S.; Mironov, Ye. S.; Naumov, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panasyuk,  
V. G.; Popov, S. G.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinik, A. N.;  
Khachatryan, A. G.; Auslender, V. L.; Kiselev, A. V.; Kushnirenko, Ye. A.;  
Liyshits, A. A.; Rodionov, S. N.; Synakh, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Abramyan, Ye. A.;  
Varderman, S. B.; Vecheslavov, V. V.; Dimov, G. I.; Papadichev, V. A.; Protopopov,  
I. Ya.; Budker, G. I.

TITLE: Colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.  
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 274-287

TOPIC TAGS: high energy interaction, high energy plasma, particle physics, par-  
ticle beam, charged particle beam

ABSTRACT: In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of  
Sciences SSSR, programs on high-energy particle physics are mainly concerned with  
work on colliding charged particle beams. The Institute considers it unsuitable

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose construction requires large resources outlaid and long time. For work on colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams, three installations are being built, which are in various stages of readiness. Work on colliding electron beams was conducted at the institute (then a laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Energy, Acad. I. V. Kurchatov) in the Fall of 1956, after Kerst's report on accelerators with colliding proton beams of the FFAG type. By that time Soviet scientists had already acquired some experience in obtaining large electron currents; in particular, the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov, CERN Symposium, 1, 76 (1956)), by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the order of 100 amperes were obtained. In 1957 two variants of this device were considered at the same time. The first one consisted of two accelerators with spiral storage and subsequent transition of the particles to synchrotron state in comparatively narrow paths. The second one had storage rings with constant magnetic field and frequent external injection because of the damping of the oscillations under the action of radiation. The first variant was more cumbersome; the second variant contained an element not developed at that time, namely a 100-kilovolt commutator of 10 kilo-amperes with nanosecond front. At the end of 1957, the first positive results were obtained

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

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with a packing discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work stopped on the variant with storage rings. Originally it was proposed to set up two devices: VEP-1 of  $2 \times 130$  Mev energy, and VEP-2 of  $2 \times 500$  Mev energy. The VEP-1 was considered as an actual model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting initial experiments at low energies. After the Panofsky report in 1958 on his work with colliding electron beams conducted in his laboratory at Stanford, construction ceased on 500-Mev storage paths and work was continued on the  $2 \times 130$ -Mev installation. Instead of work on colliding electron beams with energies of 500 Mev, work at the end of 1958 was conducted with colliding positron-electron beams and the planning of the VEPP-2 device was begun, whose main elements are a strong-current electron accelerator and a high-vacuum storage path of 700 Mev energy. At the present time the VEP-1 and VEPP-2 are installed in Novosibirsk. The VEP-1 is in a state of neglect, but at the end of 1964 experiments will be begun with it. Installation of the VEPP-2 has been completed. To obtain a marked effect from the application of colliding proton beams, an accelerator is needed with an energy of at least 10 Gev. Since the ordinary accelerator at such energies is a very bulky machine, it was decided to combine the idea of colliding proton beams with the creation of an iron-less impulse accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central busbar. This latter work of creating such a machine was reported by the authors at a Moscow conference

Cord 3/5

L 17304-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

held in 1956. The presence of a field with two directions in an iron-less accelerator with central bunbar permits the acceleration of protons toward opposite sides in one machine, which makes possible the collision of protons in case of a suitable race-track. At the present time the Institute is developing a proton device with a magnetic field of about 200 kilogauss and radius of 2 meters for a particle energy of 12 Gev in the beam (equivalent energy is around 300Gev). Tests are being conducted on models, and an effective method of injection by overcharging of negative ions is under study. Also under development are an impulse electric power supply system of 100 million joules capacity and an hf power supply. Since 1958 the Institute has been conducting theoretical investigations on the limits of applicability of quantum electrodynamics [V. N. Bayyer, ZhETF, 37, 1490 (1959), and UFN, 78, 619 (1962)] for the calculation of the radiational corrections to the electrodynamic cross-sections [V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyfets, ZhETF 40, 613-715 (1961) and Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of high-energy particle physics that are connected with the preparation of experiments on colliding beams [V. N. Bayyer, I. B. Khriplovich, V. V. Sokolov, and V. S. Synakh, in ZhTF, 1961]. The present report takes up under the mentioned three main headings the following pertinent topics: the accelerator-injection, storage paths, electron-optical channel,

Cord 4/5

L 47304-45

ACCESSION HR: AT5007921

Input and output system, experiments on storage, proposed work, experimental set-up, physical layout of magnets, power supply, etc. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 003

*ML*  
Card 5/5

L 05821-67 EWT(m) IJP(c) GD  
ACC NR: AT6031468 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.;  
Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.;  
Pestov, Yu. P.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinsky, A. N.; Khabakh-  
pashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Present state of research on the VEPP-2 electron-positron ring

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965.  
Sostoyaniye rabot na pozitron-elektronnym nakopitele VEPP-2, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: electron, positron, electron positron storage ring, electron beam  
/B-3M synchrotron, VEPP-2 electron-positron, steradian

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 electron-positron storage ring was designed for  
experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons with an energy of up to  
2 x 700 Mev. It is basically a special type of B-3M synchrotron, and is equipped  
with an exterior injector, a high-vacuum storage track, a single thread system to  
extract the electron beam from the accelerator and insert it into the storage ring.

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L 05821-67

ACC NR: AT6031468

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It has electron-optic channels and a converter to transform an electron beam into a positron beam. It now works at an energy of 200 Mev. Basic studies of the process of insertion into the storage ring were made at an energy of 100 Mev. A detailed description is given of the installation and storage of electrons and positrons. A system of spark chambers, comprising a  $2 \times 0.7$  solid angle steradian close to the vertical direction, was prepared for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons. Efforts are now being made to increase the accumulation speed of positrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/

kh

Card 2/2



L 8953-66 ENT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EVA(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP5026492

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0025/0026

AUTHORS: Ivanov, P. N.; Sil'vestrov, L. D.; Medvedev, Ya. A. 34

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrohydraulic shock recorder. Class 21, No. 175084

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: electrohydraulic effect, recording equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electrohydraulic shock recorder. For contactless recording of electrical signals utilizing the method of the creation of high pressure in the interior of a liquid with an electrical discharge, the recorder is in the form of a reservoir with inking liquid and which terminates in a capillary tube with sealed-in electrodes in the bulged part (see Fig. 1). The electrodes are connected through a spark gap to the output of a modulator with a high voltage oscillator controlled by the received signal.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.397.331.52

L 0953-66

ACC NR: AP5026492

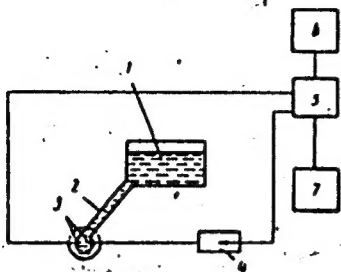


Fig. 1. 1 - Reservoir with inking liquid;  
2 - capillary;  
3 - electrodes;  
4 - spark gap;  
5 - modulator;  
6 - oscillator;  
7 - amplifier.

Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09, 13/ SUBM DATE: 10Sep62

R V K

Card 2/2

L 25793-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0502/0505

ACC NR: AP6016377

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. N.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A. 56  
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TITLE: Status report on the VEPP-2 positron-electron storage ring

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ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 was designed for electron-positron interaction experiments at energies of 2 X 700 Mev. as reported in the "Proceedings of the International Conference on Accelerators", Dubna, 1963. Work accomplished in the two years following that conference includes the following: start-up of the synchrotron 17 injector, accumulation of large electron currents in the storage ring, study of instability related to the interaction of the beam with the resonator, and the accumulation of positrons. At present the VEPP-2 is being used to study the interaction of two beams and to measure the luminescence from the small-angle positron-electron scattering. An over-all schematic diagram of the VEPP-2 is shown, including its connection to a B-3M synchrotron. The latter operates in light-duty mode at 200 Mev, and its 100 ma output pulse is shorter than 20 nsec. Its energy scattering is less than 2% and pulse repetition frequency is about 3 cycles. The storage ring is a weakly focussing racetrack with four identical rectilinear segments 60 cm long. The equilibrium orbit radius is 150 cm and the aperture is 2

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8 X 14 cm. One segment of the ring is the experimental working section; the opposite section is a resonator; the remaining two are used to inject electrons and positrons. The experiments made and the operation of the equipment are described in detail. It is noted with interest that when betatron oscillations are excited by individual inflector pulses, most of the initial oscillation amplitude decays in a time interval much shorter than the natural radiation decay time. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

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